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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,075	03/18/2004	Kia Silverbrook	FPD003US	5180
24011	7590	05/04/2005	EXAMINER	
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD 393 DARLING STREET BALMAIN, 2041 AUSTRALIA			GHATT, DAVE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2854	

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AK

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/803,075	Applicant(s) SILVERBROOK	
	Examiner Dave A. Ghatt	Art Unit 2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/10/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 3 recites the language "A printing and display device according to any one of *paragraphs* 1 to 3." It appears as though the applicant meant to use the word "claims" as opposed to "paragraphs". Appropriate correction is required.

2. Claims 33-37 are objected to for the following reason. Claims 33-37 each recite, "[a] printing and display device as claimed in claim 1 *further comprising*: a flat panel display." [Emphasis added.] Because claim 1 already requires a flat panel display, these claims seem to require a second flat panel display. The specification does not appear to disclose two flat panel displays, and therefore the specification does not appear to support the claimed subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 15, 19, 25, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kashiwa et al. (JP 08267854 A). With respect to claim 1, as shown in Figures 1-3, Kashiwa et al. teaches a printing and display device that comprise a data connection for receiving print data

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from a computer (data processor). Any connection that transfers the print data to the printer from the processor meets the requirement for a data connection. As shown in Figure 2, Kashiwa et al. teaches a flat panel display 2 for displaying images received from a computer. Kashiwa et al. also teaches a printer 9, the printer including a printhead for printing onto paper on the basis of the print data. (See translated Abstract and Constitution). Insofar as structure is recited, Kashiwa et al. also includes a data connection hub (disk drive 5) configured to allow connection of at least one data-receiving device (a floppy), enabling the data-receiving device to receive data from the computer.

With respect to claim 15, as shown in Figure 3, Kashiwa et al. teaches a feeding path parallel in at least one direction with respect to a plane defined by the flat panel monitor.

With respect to claim 25, insofar as structure is recited Kashiwa et al. teaches the claimed subject matter. As shown in Figures 1 and 3, Kashiwa et al. teaches the apparatus configured such that paper to be printed is fed manually into a paper path (at 15), that directs the paper from a region adjacent the upper edge of the flat panel display, past the printhead *for* printing, then out of the device adjacent a lower edge of the flat panel display.

With respect to claim 26, insofar as structure is recited Kashiwa et al. teaches the claimed subject matter. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, Kashiwa et al. teaches a curved paper guide 4 disposed beneath the flat panel display, such that the paper that has been printed is urged horizontally as it exits the device.

With respect to claim 27, Kashiwa et al. teaches an LCD display panel as recited.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 8, 10, 23, 32, and 37 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kashiwa et al. (JP 08267854 A) in view of Morgavi. With respect to claims 8, 23, and 37, as outlined in the above rejection to claim 1, Kashiwa et al. teaches all the claimed subject matter except for the teaching of a second printhead to enable substantially simultaneous printing. The teaching of Morgavi renders obvious the broad requirement for two print heads. As shown in Figure 1, and as outlined in the Abstract, Morgavi teaches a printing arrangement that includes two printheads on either side of a receiver. In view of this teaching, to one of ordinary skill in the art, to include two printheads on either side of the media path in order to enable printing on both sides of the receiver, as taught in the abstract of Morgavi.

With respect to claim 10, as broadly recited, the connection of Kashiwa et al. provides releasable or detachable connection of the computer system to the printing and display.

With respect to claim 32, the primary reference Kashiwa et al. teaches a personal computer.

7. Claims 1-7, 9, 11-22, 24, 27-31, 33-36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (US 5,752,049) in view of Minemoto et al. (US 6,188,569). With respect to claim 1, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, Lee teaches a printing and display device

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comprising a data connection 312 for receiving print data from a computer 100. As shown in Figure 2, Lee teaches a panel display 102 for displaying images received from a computer. (See also, column 6 lines 1-25). Lee also teaches a printer (200, 210), the printer including a printhead 210 for printing onto paper on the basis of the print data. (See column 6 lines 12-25). Column 6 lines 1-12 also teaches a data connection hub 110 configured to allow connection of at least one data-receiving device to the printing and display device, enabling the data-receiving device to receive data from the computer. In fact, Lee teaches all the claimed subject matter except the display device 102, is not flat as recited. As shown in Figures 1-3, Minemoto et al. teaches a flat panel display as recited. To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to include the display device as taught by Minemoto et al. in the apparatus of Lee in order to improve the quality of the visual display.

With respect to claims 2 and 22, Lee does not teach a flat display with the recited dimensions. The secondary reference Minemoto et al. teaches each of a 40 cm and 14 inch diagonal measurement as recited. As outlined in column 26 lines 16-23, Minemoto et al. teaches display dimensions that meet the diagonal measurement. As outlined above, to one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to include the display device including the recited diameter measurement, as taught by Minemoto et al., in the apparatus of Lee, in order to improve the quality of the visual display.

With respect to claim 3-7, and the data connection hub and general protocol requirements, Lee does not teach the recited protocol elements. However, Minemoto et al. teaches USB connections that render the claimed subject matter obvious. Column 9 lines 44-52 of Minemoto et al. disclose the use of a USB (IEEE394) connector. In view of this teaching of

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Minemoto et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to include the outlined data connection hub and protocol requirements in the apparatus of Lee because computers are routinely connected to extra electronic devices to provide the benefit of additional processing functions. Furthermore, these USB connectors taught by Minemoto et al. provide smooth and efficient transfer of data among electronic components.

With respect to claim 9, the primary reference Lee teaches the system configured to receive print data (column 6 lines 12-25) and configured to display data (column 6 lines 56-67).

With respect to claim 11, it is not known if either Lee or Minemoto et al. teach a socket, but to one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to include a socket as recited, because sockets are routinely used in electronic components to accept data cables.

With respect to claim 12, although Lee does not teach a wireless receiver, Minemoto et al. renders this claimed subject matter obvious. Column 5 lines 10-31 of Minemoto et al. teach the use of wireless connections. To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to use the wireless connection as taught by Minemoto et al., in the apparatus of Lee because wireless connectors provide the advantage of reducing the amount of physical elements.

With respect to claim 13, Minemoto et al. teaches USB connections that render the claimed subject matter obvious. Column 9 lines 44-52 of Minemoto et al. disclose the use of a USB (IEEE394) connector. In view of this teaching of Minemoto et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to include the outlined data connection hub and protocol requirements in the apparatus of Lee because computers are routinely connected to extra electronic devices to provide the benefit of additional processing functions. Furthermore, these

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USB connectors taught by Minemoto et al. provide smooth and efficient transfer of data among electronic components.

With respect to claims 14 and 15, Figure 2 of the primary reference Lee teaches feed mechanism 218, configured to position the paper substantially parallel in at least one direction with respect to a plane defined by the flat panel display.

With respect to claims 16 and 17, column 2 lines 60-64 of the primary reference Lee teaches the processing of a single sheets, one at a time. Figure 2 shows a separator 216 for feeding a single sheet.

With respect to claims 18, 20, 28, and 29, although Lee does not specifically teach a color printer with 5,000 nozzles, or halftone imaging, in view of the teaching of column 10 lines 23-41 which outlines the use of various types of printers including ink jet printers, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate colored ink jet printer with the recited number of nozzles, and halftone printing, because halftone printing and color printers with 5,000 nozzles are routinely used in the industry, and they provide the benefit of producing more detailed images.

With respect to claim 19, column 10 lines 23-41 of the primary reference teach the use of an ink jet printer.

With respect to claim 21, as shown in Figure 2, the primary reference Lee teaches a page-width printer.

With respect to claim 24, insofar as structure is recited, the teaching of Lee in view of Minemoto et al. teaches the structural limitations as recited, and therefore has the *capability* of

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printing on standard size paper. The applicant is reminded that standard sized paper is not required to meet this claim limitation.

With respect to claim 27, although Lee does not teach a flat display, the secondary reference Minemoto et al. teaches a flat display. As outlined in column 20 lines 15-32, Minemoto et al. teaches an LCD display panel. As outlined above, to one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to include the display device as taught by Minemoto et al. in the apparatus of Lee in order to improve the quality of the visual display.

With respect to claims 30 and 31, the print head as disclosed in the primary reference is capable of printing images (including photographic images) and text data.

With respect to claims 33-36, as outlined in the above rejection to claim 1, Lee teaches a display that includes a print head 210 for printing onto paper, the paper passing between the display and the print head 210, a multi-sheet holder 108, a paper separator 216. With respect to the requirement for a stand to hold the panel display, the general frame (not numbered) taught by Lee provides this function. As shown in Figure 2, the frame includes a receptacle for replacement of the print head. As outlined above, column 10 lines 23-41 of the primary reference Lee teach the use of an ink jet printer.

With respect to claim 38, the arrangement as shown in Figures 2 and 3, and as outlined in column 5 line 50 to column 6 line 25, Lee teaches the capability to receive, via the interface 306, input from a user indicative of a print command, sending from the printing and display device to the computer system 100, a print request, and receiving, from the computer system and in response to the print request, a document to be printed, printing the document.

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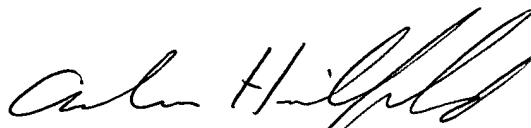
Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave A. Ghatt whose telephone number is (571) 272-2165. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays through Friday 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew H. Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DAG


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